Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-5:15-Under the Polar Star BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Marty Malone.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:10—The Caliph.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—Humanity. DALY'S THEATRE-8-Geisha. EDEN MUSEE-S-Waxworks and Concert. MPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Rosemary. GARRICK THEATRE S.30 Chevaller. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Chimmle Fadden. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-A Black Sheep. YT'S THEATRE-8:30- So INICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S-Half a King. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCKUM THEATRE-S:15-An Enemy to the King. ADISON SQUARE GALDEN-8:15-Concert.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Following the arrest of P. J. Tynan, the Lendon police assert that a widespread conspiracy of dynamiters, Anarchists and Nihilists existed, having for its object the murder of the Czar and Czarina during their visit to England; two more alleged dynamiters were arrested in Rotterdam, === Li Hung Chang sailed from Vancouver, B. C., for China on the steamer Empress of India. === The Glean brothers, American citizens, arrested in Cuba, have been released by the Spanish authori-

DOMESTIC -There was an election in Maine for State officers and Congressmen; the indications late last night were that Powers, the Republican candidate for Governor, would have a plurality of about 50,000, ____ Major McKinley made a speech to a large delegation of woolgrowers from Harrison County, Ohio, Frederick Cook, of Rochester, announced that he would not accept the nomination of the Buffalo Democratic Convention for Governor, as he believes in sound money. - Goffin, Altemus & Co., of Philadelphia, made an assignment. Bids for the three new battle-ships were opened in Washington; no gold contracts were asked for . - Commander Ballington Booth, of the American Volunteers, was ordained a presbyter of the Evangelical Churches in Chi-

of this city opened for the year. incoming vessels reported that they had sighted to be that of the State of Maine. === A shortage was discovered in the accounts of Edward O'Farrell, ex-postmaster of Bayonne, N. J. Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford underwent an operation for appendicitis at hishome in A great crowd gathered at the opening of the new Siegel-Cooper store, to buy cheap bicycles, and some casualties were reported as a result of the crush. - Stocks were dull and unsteady.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Threatening, possible showers in the afternoon. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 70.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy som times runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Iribune. No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one. For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the dis-

ay of New-Jersey, Brooklyn and Westchester ownly news in The Tribune is without an equal the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban residents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their home news.

The repudiation Democrats of this State are having a hard job to find a man of weight and influence to head their ticket. The latest declination is that of Frederick Cook, of Rochester, who says with almost brutal frankness that as a business man he is for sound money and against the silver craze. In default of any one else, it looks as if the delegates might turn to John Boyd Thacher, who made a strong speech in favor of gold at the last Democratic State Convention. but is now willing to swallow his principles and everything else for the privilege of being beaten out of his boots in November.

The bids opened yesterday for the three new warships to be constructed under an act passed by the last Congress show exceptionally close figuring by the five competitors for the work. The successful bidders are the Cramps, the Newport News Company and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the ships will be built and completed within the amount prescribed by the act authorizing them. More significant than anything else in connection with the award is the fact that not one of the bidders asked for the insertion of a gold clause in the contract. Such an evidence of faith in the soundness of the American people is exceedingly gratifying at this time, more especially as there have been rumors that in self-defence the shipbuilders would demand that they be paid in gold.

The necessity of earnest work in behalf of sound money in the Middle West is insisted on by keen observers in that part of the country. who are convinced that the triumph of McKinley is not the "sure thing" in Illinois, Indiana and neighboring States that many people suppose. One of these observers is Judge Goodrich, of Chicago, whose views, reported in another column, should arrest the attention of the managers of the Republican campaign. He reports that many of the farmers have become fanatics on the subject of free silver, and are willing to enter on any is needed, but personal appeals must be made leaving Japan to visit a foreign country, came dent and the Speaker of the House. How in- it, the silver States over \$8,000,000, the three

and the people brought to understand the exact situation. These are practical suggestions. It will be a great mistake if the friends of sound money permit their cause to languish in the mistaken belief that the fight is already won.

Tom Watson will be a happy man to-day. A letter of notification was dispatched to him last evening by Senator Marlon Butler, and in a few hours he will know officially what he has known as a matter of universal report for weeks, that he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the People's party, so called, at its Convention in St. Louis. Mr. Butler's letter is in his best style, and Watson is eulogized in terms that will render him more bitter than ever in his assaults on his twin. "One of the worthlest and most beloved sons of the People's party"; "your worthy self"; "a man worthy to have headed the ticket"-these are some of the honeyed phrases applied by the chairman of the National Committee to the Vice-Presidential nominee. The latter's cup of joy must, indeed, be full to the brim.

MAINE'S VERDICT FOR HONESTY.

If a September election ever meant anything, the vote in Maine yesterday signifies that the thought of but the fact that he had yielded tide of American sentiment is setting steadily and irresistibly in the direction of sound money and National honor. Vermont gave the first indication of the popular rejection of repudiation and anarchy. But the verdict of a State more subject to the currents of changing opinion, of have committed hari-kari; surely one now more diversified interests and less extreme partisan tendencies was needed to make the answer to dishonest appeals so emphatic as to dismay those who make them, and encourage patriotic citizens to the hard work which the prospect of a great victory stimulates. Vermont gave the lie to the story that the Eastern farmer had succumbed to the cheap-money temptation, with which Mr. Bryan's followers have sought to fied the bitterness of the opposition, and now, create a panic. Maine says that no trade, no interest, no tie of party, no influence of local pride, grateful countrymen, he has resigned. It is no seed of greenback heresy even, can induce the voters of the United States to dishonor their country or cheat their fellow-men.

It is impossible as yet to state accurately the size of the Republican plurality. At the hour of writing indications are that it will be almost if not quite 50,000. The plurality might fall several thousand below that and still leave yesterday's achievement the greatest victory ever | successful policy will be maintained. won by the Republicans in Maine. Neither Fremont, nor Lincoln, nor Grant, nor Blaine, nor Harrison, ever carried the State by any such vote. In 1876 Hayes carried it by 16,383. In 1880, after the State election had gone Democratic by a narrow plurality, Garfield managed to win by 8,868. The Republicans carried it by the country as the Boy Orator of the Platte and 19,709 in September, 1884, and by 20,069 in No- the Worlder of the World, when they requested vember. In September, 1888, the plurality was 18,056, and in November 23,253. That September election foretold Harrison's election, and four years later a plurality of 12,522 foretold his defeat in the country. The election of 1894, with its phenomental plurality of 38,978, was the index of the dissatisfaction with hard times then felt so acutely and manifested so strongly at large the next November. That great majority to their minds is the embodiment of despotism has been outdone, and the meaning is unmis- and tyranny, would rise up and say, "No, not

The returns show that the great majority for Powers is not due to Democratic neglect, for the Democratic candidate in 1894. The free- But they hoped to be able to make capital out silver people evidently worked hard, and brought of the refusal by setting it up as another indiout every adherent of their cause. But in spite cation of the disposition of Republicans to reof this increased Democratic vote, and the fact that many honest-money Democrats doubtless stayed at home, unwilling to support a free-silver the people. It was not a new trick, by any the United States "will destroy the Protective District-Attorneyship of Kings County for four candidate, but less ready to help elect a Repubmeans, for Coxey and his gang had already system and adopt Free Trade." lican Governor than they might be to vote for | tried it once and come to grief. But it was the burning hulk of a ship at sea; it is supposed | a Sound Money President, a phenomenal plurality is given to Powers, and Speaker Reed and the other Republican candidates for Congress day, and having had some rather useful are returned by handsome majorities.

As Maine is an Eastern State, the significance of the election will be questioned by the Bryan managers now that their campaign there has resulted so disastrously. But it is to be remembered that of all Eastern States Maine was the most favorable ground for a free silver propaganda. It was deeply infected with the greenback idea, and was once carried by a Fusion ticket on a greenback issue. The Democratic candidate for Vice-President lives there. The free silver campaign was prosecuted with great vigor in every corner of the State, and high hopes were entertained of holding down the Sound Money plurality. These hopes were ties united to make the voice of Maine go echoing into every State of the Union with the news that the programme of scaling down debts and giving license to riot is doomed. Farmers or wage-earners, Democrats or Republicans, it is all one, the people are for honesty and order. Maine is far East, it is true, and they say that as you go West the people who want to cheat grow thicker, but this is a libel which nobody will believe without proof, and the proof is not forthcoming. They said the craze was in Vermont and Maine, but it was not. The answer from other States may be awaited then with confidence. Work must not cease, but the work may be done in good spirits with full expectation that it will not fail. Maine calls on the whole country to strive for a place of honor among the States which stand for the Nation's good name. She has set the pace. They must be active to rival her.

REACTION IN JAPAN. The resignation of Marquis Ito, the Japanese Prime Minister, was neither the result nor the cause of a Governmental crisis. Nevertheless, it must be regarded as of much significance. The most able and eminent statesman in a great empire does not lay down the reins of power without due reason, nor does such an incident fail to produce a marked effect upon the subsequent course of public affairs. In the present case it is pretty confidently to be believed that the great Minister has retired because of the opposition, indeed the actual hostility, of the reactionary party, and that on account thereof the policy of Japan will be somewhat less liberal and progressive than it has been.

Lord Ito has been, more than any other man possibly excepting his friend and colleague, | going on, said, "Why, yes; certainly," the whole Field Marshal Lord Yamagata identified with the renascence and development of Japan. He have a consultation of the managers of the was one of the original advocates of opening show, in order to meet the unexpected emerthe country to foreign intercourse at a time gency. Then they decided that, on the whole when such advocacy was little short of high treason. He early acquired knewledge of Boy Orator, with a great show of reverence experiment for the sake of a change. In his American institutions from Joseph Heco, that for "established law," said he would not vio opinion, big meetings will not do the work that Japanese who committed the capital crime of late it, even with the consent of the Vice-Presi-

then returned, under the protection of the American citizenship he had acquired, to do missionary work among his kinsmen. When the Shoguns fell young Ito was the man of the hour, who maintained order at Hiego and effected a peaceful transition from feudal to imperial rule. Since that time he has constantly been in the very forefront of Japanese public life, and has given his personal impress to almost every important work of civilization and

He has, however, always been antagonized by the reactionary or anti-foreign party, which is by no means weak. Three years ago he openly joined issues with it, and dismissed Congress because of its mischievous activity in that body. Immediately thereafter the war with China occurred, and all parties loyally supported him in his prosecution of it. Not only was he successful in vanquishing China, but in so doing he fully vindicated his own course in adopting Western military and paval methods. But as soon as the war was ended domestic hostility to him broke out again more fiercely than before. His victory over China was ignored. Nothing seemed to be to the pressure of Russia, Germany and France, and retroceded the Regent's Sword peninsula to China. Instead of being acclaimed as a victor, he was cursed as a beaten poltroon. A few years ago, cried his enemies, a Minister responsible for such disgrace would should at least promptly resign his office.

Knowing he had the confidence of the Emperor, and rightly believing he was serving the best interests of his country, Lord Ito held his ground. He strengthened his standing in Congress by making an alliance with the Radicals, whose leader, the accomplished Count Itagaki. he appointed Minister for Home Affairs. Thus he was able to command a majority during the last session. These tactics, however, intensiat last, weary of fact'enal strife with his unan incident not of good omen to Japan or to other powers which have intimate relations with Japan. Within the next three years the important new treaties abolishing extra-territorial jurisdiction will come into force, and it will be little short of disastrous if a bigoted anti-foreign Minister is then in power. For the sake of Japan and of all who have dealings with her, it is to be hoped either that Lord Ito will resume his place, or that his wise and

BRYAN AND THE CAPITOL STEPS.

That was a very well-concocted little scheme that was put up by the deep-down cunning statesmen who are engaged in running the Bryan show, and exhibiting him throughout of Vice-President Stevenson and Speaker Reedwho have the authority to grant or refuse such requests—the privilege of using the Capitol steps and Capitol grounds for the purpose of a mass-meeting to be addressed by the Boy Orator himself. Cunning it was and subtle; and lots of possibilities of making capital out of it. Of Vice-President Stevenson's consent they were reasonably well assured at the outset. What they had hopes of was that Speaker Reed, who by any manner of means. The Capitol grounds 'shall not be used for partisan political pur-"poses," They knew he might well make this answer, and in making it simply assert a truth and a principle that could not be gainsaid. strict the privileges of the masses and bar them out from the use of the Government grounds, which are the common property of all

thought that it would serve. Unfortunately for the project, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, not having been born yesterexperience in meeting and circumventing just such tricks, did not fall in with the plan. He evidently saw through it. Without any hesitation he added his consent to that of Vice-President Stevenson, leaving the cunning Bryan conspirators without any pretext for complaining at being debarred from the free use of the Capitol grounds, and with entire freedom to hold their mass-meeting and listen to the eloquence of the Boy Grator from the Capitol steps. It was quite evident that the readiness of this concession did not dovetail with their plans. For so soon as it became known that their request was readily granted, they held a consultation about it at St. Louis, where the Boy Orator happened to be in the course of his second speechmaking tour. The result of the council was announced in the Bryan organ signally disappointed. Honest men of both par- in this city Monday morning, in these words: "Mr. Bryan to-night (Sunday night) decided, af-"ter mature deliberation, that he would not "make a speech from the steps of the National "Capitol. He is of the opinion that both good "taste and wisdom forbid any such action"; also that he "thinks that a well-established "law should not be broken in his favor, even by consent of the Vice-President of the United "States and the Speaker of the House of Rep-

"resentatives." What a gauzy trick this is, to be sure! The Vice-President of the United States and the Speaker of the House had not consented to the violation of "a well-established law," They had simply, in the exercise of the authority vested in them as custodians of the Capitol and grounds, complied with the request of Mr. Bryan's managers that he should be permitted to address a mass-meeting from the Capitol steps. Permission being unexpectedly granted. Mr. Bryan all at once decides that "both good taste and wisdom forbid" that he should exercise the privilege so readily granted, because thereby he would violate "a well-established law." What an empty trick it was! And how easily circumvented! But it is of a piece with all the strategy of the Boy Orator and his managers. He did not want to address a massmeeting from the Capitol steps, of course. Because why? Well, for one thing, the great majority of citizens of Washington have no vote in a Presidential election, and the Boy Orator, fond as he is of the patter of his own chin, is not talking anywhere for the simple sound of it with no possibility of results. He has nothing to gain by talking from the Capitol steps to a mass-meeting of non-voters.

The whole purpose of this formal request for the use of the Capitol grounds was to get a refusal of Speaker Reed's consent, which was thought to be certain. When Mr. Reed, with his usual urbanity and courtesy, and, perhaps, a pretty accurate gauge of the game that was scheme fell through, and it was necessary to they had no use for the Capitol steps, and the

to the United States, learned our ways, and genious they are in small tricks! And how easily discomfited! Give them but rope enough and they are sure to hang themselves.

> CHAIRMAN HANNA AND MR. POWDERLY. Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee, who is now in Chicago, writes that the speech which Mr. Powderly made at the McKinley League meeting in Cooper Union last Thursday night has had an excellent effect in the West. Believing the East to be safe for McKinley now, he urges that the distinguished labor orator be requested to make a tour of the Western States as soon as possible, confident

that his work there among the workingmen will

be most effective for the cause of Sound Money Mr. Hanna's opinion will surprise nobody. is precisely what any intelligent man would expect from such a keen observer of the political situation as the chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Powderly is an important factor in the campaign. Its chief work is to educate the great mass of laboring people in the principles of sound finance. Who can do this better than one of their own number, who by sheer force of intellect and character has made himself among the foremost advocates of labor's interests? That he once held opinions on silver contrary to those which he now proclaims-correding his honesty, which is not denied-will add to rather than detract from his value as an instructor of wageworkers in this canvass. He is a positive force, a vote-winner, and the various attempts on the part of opponents to get up demonstrations in opposition to him are evidence of the fact that he

A LOOK AHEAD.

is making his power felt among them.

There's nothing like having things fixed up in advance by an infallible authority. It frees us from all doubt, uncertainty and worriment. Of course it deprives us of the sport of betting on what is going to happen, for no one with a drop of sporting blood in his veins would bet on a dead sure thing." However, there are lots of other things we can bet on, apart from the events of the future; such as, to use one of Mr. Bryan's refined examples "which of two men can spit

nearest to a crack in the floor." But the political future is fixed. Of that there can be no question. Mr. Thomas G. Shearman has fixed it, in "The London Times." And what Mr. Shearman has fixed let no man presume to unfix. Notice may as well be served on all whom t may concern, therefore, that while Mr. Mc-Kinley will be elected this year, "the Republican various parts of the country, but there is one "party will certainly be defeated in 1900, unless "two organized sections, which is improbable." where, oh, where, is No. 2? Of course it is improbable. Every indication now is that the party will be harmonious and as solid as an egg. Its leaders are now backing off from each other only to get the greater momentum for the rush with which they will presently

throw themselves into each other's arms. To the wayfaring man the badness of the platform adopted by the "regular" Convention at Chicago may seem to stand in the way of reunion on a better basis, "But," says Mr. Shearman, confidently, "experience shows that this is not so." The party, he explains, has often adopted a very bad set of doctrines, but it has never hesitated to throw them over and adopt others. That is what it will do this time, and the new doctrines it will adopt and be reunited on are "Free Trade"-of course, or it wouldn't be Mr. Shearman who prophesies it-"free banking"-he doesn't explain whether or not that means wildcat banks and red-dog shinplasters-"and (probably) an income tax, notwithstanding the discreditable decision of our Supreme Court "against it"-from which Mr. Shearman appears to have hearty sympathy with Mr. Bryan in his hostility to the Supreme Court.

All this is bound to come to pass. There is no doubt of it, for Mr. Thomas G. Shearman himself has said it, with the perky cocksureness of a bluejay on a cornerib roof. And if any one is inclined to question Mr. Shearman's infallibility. that he has never gone before his fellow-citizens he has only to remember that four years ago as a candidate and failed to be elected. Still a Mr. Shearman prophesied that by 1897 at latest man who has had such a "good thing" as the

LOSSES OF WOOL-GROWERS.

The Wool Association has just made public its computation of the yield of wool in 1896namely, 272,474,708 pounds, or 76,063,430 pounds less than the yield in the spring of 1893, after the transfer of Government to Democratic hands. The average price of 104 qualities of domestic wool quoted in Coates Brothers' circular was 22.71 cents May 1, 1893, and is now 12.16 cents. The value of the wool produced in 1893 was about \$79,143,011, and the value of the product in 1896 at present prices is \$33,132,424, showing a loss of about \$46,000,000 to the wool-growers. It would be some satisfaction to them, having made this frightful sacrifice, if the sum had gone into the Treasury and had prevented the deficit which has caused their own and their children's

industry to be mortgaged for some years to come, The loss is very unequally distributed. The decrease in yield is largest in Texas, 11,413,902 pounds; in Ohio 8,068,222, in California 7,628,675, in Michigan 7,257,560, in Pennsylvania 5,070,-724, in New-York 4,149,028, in Illinois 3,366,089, in Wisconsin 2,719,482, in Kentucky 2,367,607. and in Indiana 2,327,144 pourds. West Virginia also lost 2,000,000, Keptucky 2,367,607, and Missouri 2,146,494. Some of the mountain States which are also silver States, being rapidly settled, have lost little or actually gained in quantity, though losing heavily in price, but Utah has on his courage. The American sailor is made of lost 3,407,943 pounds since the clip of 1893.

All the States and Territories share the heavy loss resulting from fall in price. It is melancholy to see that the Senators from Montana, who conspired with Democrats to prevent restoration of wool duties last February, helped to cause the wool-growers to sustain a heavier loss in that State than in any other by the fall in prices, for the average price of Montana wool has declined 10.3 cents, or 55.1 per cent, which amounts on this year's yield to \$2,217,591. Oregon lost 9.1 cents in average price, or \$1.807,987; California about 9 cents, or \$1,787,179; Texas, 8.6 cents, or \$1,627,704, and Uta 9.1 cents, or \$1,038,765, But the silver men drag down with them others who had no such personal responsibility, and the loss in price averaged 13.7 cents for the five Central States, Ohio losing in that way \$1,894,-679. Michigan \$1,248,477, and Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin about \$590,000 each, the loss by change of price alone being in these five States \$4,920,306. But the silver States suffered still more. On their 81,220,638 pounds of wool raised this year the difference in price alone, comparing the quotations of the various kinds of wool with those of May, 1893, is no less than \$7,324,559, which is nearly \$20 for every voter in those States. As the farmers in those States numbered only about 50,000 according to the census, the loss must have averaged over \$100 for every farm-owner. Whether they wish to be taxed \$100 apiece for the berefit of silver millionaires they can decide this year.

The loss by slaughter of sheep and consequent decrease in yield of wool since 1893 has been, at the price realized in 1893, about \$17,000,000. But this also has been very unequally divided. Texas Airy, who has already passed 102 summers, re gets a large share, \$2,054,500; but Michigan gets a larger, about \$2,170,000, and Ohio one still larger, \$3,210,000. The shrinkage in product at the value of 1893, has been about \$2,766,000 in New-York and Pennsylvania together, \$1,982,300 in the border States, \$7,121,549 in the five Central States, and \$1,488,680 in the three Pacific States. Taking both kinds of loss, from decrease in quantity of yield and from loss of price, the five Central States have to bear \$12,000,000 of

Pacific States \$5,600,000, New-York and Pennsylvania together over \$4,000,000, Texas alone \$3,700,000, and West Virginia, Kentucky and DR. H. F. GULEKE'S WILL PROVIDES GOLD PAY. Missonri together \$3,560,000.

No selfish reason can ever induce the manufacturing States of the East to favor free wool at the expense of the wool-growers. Without their consent, though by the votes of some woolgrowing States in 1892, the experiment has been tried, and has resulted in frightful losses to woolgrowers, but also in the worst prostration the wool manufacture has ever known. If any Western farmer imagines that the manufacturers have gained anything by the change, he may note the fact that not more than a quarter of the wool-working machinery in capacity is now supposed, by those who have the most extensive information, to be employed, and scarcely any of that fraction is profitably employed. The trial ought to be sufficient to teach a few things, so that they cannot be forgotten until the present generation has passed away-first, that woolgrowers are ruined unless American manufactures can profitably work up their wool, and, second, that American wool manufacturers are ruined unless they uphold sufficient duties on wool to insure an independent supply of it here by development of wool-growing.

Carry the news of Maine to "Tom" Watson!

"Dirigo"-"I guide"-is the motto of the State of Maine, and nobly has the old commonwealth vindicated her title to it. There are forty-four other States that will do well to follow her lead.

"Up with the Pine Tree banner!"

Shade of Ossawatomie Brown! Has it come to this, that a United States Army officer cannot get hotel accommodations in Kansas, because his ancestors were of African blood?

What were the feelings of David B. Hill when he read the letter of William F. Sheehan? And why is it that both of them did not come out flat-footed in denunciation of the Chicago proceedings immediately after the Convention held there adjourned? Hill is a trimmer and timeserver by nature, and it is doubtful even yet if he has made up his mind where he stands in this campaign.

Now if only Bryan can do as well in Nebraska as Sewall has in Maine

There are plenty of "fake" Bryan clubs in genuine club over in Brooklyn. Its name is "the Democratic party should then be split into Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club No. 1. But

> Maine? Maine? Oh, yes; that's the State in which Arthur Sewall lives, isn't it?

Ex-Senator Edmunds said many true and timely things in the speech he made in Philadelphia few days ago, but nothing truer or timeller than this: "A 'gold bug' may be a bad man, but a humbug is a much worse one."

Yes, thank you, the Hon. Thomas Brackett. Reed is feeling quite well this morning, quite

The regular Democrats of the Empire State seem bound to be a close second to those of New-Jersey in "lightning change" tactics from gold to silver, but their flop cannot be more complete than the one executed in Trenton last

Hurry up more elections. They're lots of fun.

So it is possible that "Jimmy" Ridgway may be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. would be a shrewd thing for the Democratic organization to put up a Brooklyn man for the second place on the ticket, as an offset to the nomination of Park Commissioner Woodruff by the Republican Convention, but it would be sure to play the mischief with Ridgway's assertion terms ought to be willing to go on a ticket that et up simply to be bowled over by the voters as soon as they get a chance at it.

Maine has no use for 53-cent dollars.

Bryan is too much for even Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan, who has a pretty strong constitution. field of Marathon, consulted the cracle of Delphi, As for Senator Hill, he has such nausea that his head keeps turning and he doesn't know which way to look.

The sound-money whirlwind has started. Repudiationists had better seek their cyclone caves.

For a man who says of the Chicago platform that "there has never been a moment since its "adoption that I could support it except by a loss "of my own self-respect," Mr. William Sheehan was a long time in making up his mind to take his fellow-Democrats into his confidence.

They have honest elections in Maine. The free-silver men could not make up returns to suit themselves, as they did in Arkansas.

It is a pitiful story of weakness in the face of danger which comes over the wires from the sands of Cape Cod, telling of the wreck of an Italian bark and the suicide of the captain and his chief mate. There is, however, a certain grim satisfaction in the thought that it was not an American shipmaster who showed himself to be a coward when the last great call was made sterner stuff, and the annals of the sea have no tale to tell of the Yankee skipper escaping from his troubles by the short path of a pistol shot.

PERSONAL.

Joseph Bowman, one of the ploneers in the collar industry, of Troy, has just died, at the age of eightyfour years. He did much to develop the collar industry, and kept pace with its developments. He was an aident Republican, a man of sturdy, honest char-acter, with an indomitable will, and withal a kindly disposition that made him universally liked.

Father Ignatius, who visited this city some time ago and did all he could to have the Rev. Dr. R Heber Newton put on trial for heresy, is now leading a movement to have the Rev. Dr. Freemantle, dean of Ripon, England, tried for heresy on the ground that he has made the following statement: "Little stress will be laid on the accounts of the infancy of Christ, since they are mentioned nowhere in the New Testament outside the first chapters of the first and third Gospel." Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter, of Ripon, however, has so far refused to take any steps in the matter. that he has made the following statement:

It is said that Mrs. Arthur Sewall is a gold Demo Whether or not this is true, it is certain that she will not be disappointed at the defeat of the Democratic ticket, for she has a strong aversion to leaving her home and entering public life in Wash-"The Boston Transcript" says that this story of

Daniel Webster has never before appeared in print: He was once sued by his meat man. The man did not call upon Webster afterward to trade with him. Webster met him in the course of a few days, and asked him why he didn't call. 'Because,' said the man, 'I supposed that you would be offended and wouldn't trade with me any more.' To which Webster replied: 'Oh, sue me as many times as you like, but, for Heaven's sake, don't starve me to death.' Says "The Philadelphia Record: "Jacob Urban,

the patriarch of the Lutheran Asylum at Mount ceived much attention on Thursday from the large number of visiting German Lutherans at the laying of the cornerstone of a new \$2,000 building for the use of the orphans. Father Urban was in pleasant mood, and was as happy as a child. He showed his many callers how readily he could read his Bible, with the aid of glasses, and informed them that once a week, usually on Saturdays, he goes through the performance of shaving himself, and has never yet sertously out his flesh. He goes to his meals three times a day, generally unassisted." number of visiting German Lutherans at the lay-

Washington, Sept. 14.-Assistant Secretary Wike as recovered from an attack of malaria and re-sumed his duties at the Treasury Department

NO 50-CENT DOLLAR LEGACIES.

MENTS FOR HIS BENEFICIARIES.

The will of Dr. Herman F. Guleke, who lived at No. 224 West Seventy-ninth-st. was filed for probate at the office of the Surrogate yesterday to Emilie Guicke, the widow of his brother, Heinrich Guleke, of Riga, Russia, the sum of \$50,000; to his sister, Johanna Herwig, of Riga, the sum of \$20,000 is given, and \$10,000 is left to his brother, Charles G. Guleke. To his brother Reinhold Guleke, of Jurgen, Russia, he leaves the sum of \$45,000. The will directs that in addition to the bequests to his sister and brothers, they are to receive sums of \$250 on the 1st of May and

November each year. Guleke leaves to the German Hospital and the Wartburg Orphan Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church the sum of \$1,000 each, A bequest of \$10,000 is made to Mrs. Clementing Wolff, "ns a token of my appreciation of her kindness and attention to my interests during my sickness at various times for several years past" The remainder of the estate is left to the testator's brother Reinhold Guleke and a cousin, the Rev. Rudolph Guleke, "believing that they will dispose of the same according to my desire to them known, but expressly relieving them from all obligations, other than that of friendship,

all obligations, other than that of irrengant, to do."

In a codicil dated July 25, 1896, the testator make the following provision: "I direct that such of my legatees as may desire to receive payment of their respective legacies in gold shall signify the desire to that effect distinctly and positively a written notice, to be served upon my executors within one year after the granting of letters testamentary under my mid will, and I direct my executors to pay to each legatee who shall within said period so have served such notice such legatee's legacy in lawful gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and dingeness."

WILL OF MRS. C. L. STEWART.

The will of Mrs. Catharine L. Stewart was offered for probate at the office of the Surrogate vesterday. Mrs. Stewart was the widow of James L. Stewart, and lived at No. 320 East Fifteenthst., in this city. She leaves to her son, Frank R. Stewart, all her personal property and money, to the same in trust during the life of his granddaughter, Lottie Bronson, and to pay the income thereof to her. Various articles of personalty are given to relatives and friends. The remainder of the property is left to her son, Frank R Stewart, the income to be paid to him during his life. At his death the sum of \$100 is to be paid to the lawful issue of Katle, a daughter of Mrs. Stewart's deceased son, William B. Stewart.

Mrs. Stewart's deceased son, William B. Stewart,
"or if there be more than one of them, to be
divided equally among them, it being my intention
to make no further provision for them or either
of them."

To her granddaughters, Florence Mildren and
Bessie Baker McAllister, Mrs Stewart leaves sum
of \$5,000 each, and sums of \$2,000 each are given to
her grandsons, Hextor and Hollis McAllister. The
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the
Methodist Episcopal Church is to receive the sim
of \$1,000. After paying these legacies one-quartes
of the residue is to go to Mrs. Stewart's grandson, James H. Stewart, and the remaining three
quarters to her granddaughter. Lottle Bronson.
The testator provides that if any of the beneficiaries under the will shall contest the probate
of it the share bequeathed to them shall be withheld.

COMMISSIONER FORD ILL.

AN OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS PERFORMEN AND THE PATIENT IS LIKELY TO RECOVER.

Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford is critically II at his home, No. 2,767 Marion-ave., Fordham, Mr. Ford has been suffering severely for several weeks, but as he did not deem his condition serious a physician was not called in until a few days ago It was finally determined that Mr. Ford was afflicted with appendicitis. He continued to grow worse until it was apparent that his life could only be saved by an operation, which was performed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Dr. Lyons, chief medical advisor of the Fire Department; Dr. Ramsdell, also of the Fire Department; Dr. Macdougal and Dr. Irving S. Balcom, of Fordham. The latter is Mr. Ford's family physician

A Tribune reporter called at Mr. Ford's home last evening and was informed that he was resting last evening and was informed that he was resting easy, but had not at the time recovered from the effects of the anaesthetic. Dr. Lyons said that he thought the operation was successful, and he hoped Mr. Ford would recover fully from its effects. Dr. Lyons remained at Mr. Ford's house until late in the evening, and Dr. Balcom stayed all night. Father Horan, of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, a close personal friend of Mr. Ford, was present while the operation was being performed and also remained at the house until a late hour. Mr. Ford is one of the Fire Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong. He has lived in Forderam for four years. He was formerly the editor and proprietor of "The Freeman's Journal."

MR. SERVISS'S GRECIAN BOOTY. Garrett P. Serviss, whose arrival on the steam-

ship Alier Sunday night has been briefly noted, brings back with him a fresh instalment of mental impressions, pictures and adventures-another Golden Fieece, in fact, which will be spun out into Lectures some time next winter Jason, besides revisiting Sicily, Naples, Pompell, Rome and other Italian scenes already familiar to him, and squandering three weeks in Paris among noted scientific investigators, sought new plunder this year in Greece. He has been on the battledrunk from the Castalian spring, crossed the Pelodrunk from the Castalian spring, crossed the Peloponnesus by moonlight, entered the treasure house of Atreus, paid his respects to the late General Agamemnon and Mrs. Agamemnon at their tombs and engaged in other explorative and sentimental acts of a similar character. Being asked point blank whether he met Paul at Athens or witnessed the performance of any tragelies of Sophocies, however. Mr. Serviss was obliged to reply in the negative; but his lively imagination will doubtless enable him to make up for those disappointments.

MR. CLEVELAND GOING TO LENOX. Lenox, Mass., Sept. 14.-President Cleveland

expected to arrive in Lenox either to-day or toexpected to arrive in Lenox either to-day or to-morrow. It is not certain whether Mrs. Cleve-land will accompany him. While here the Presi-dent will be the guest of William C. Whitney, at the home of his son, Harry Payne Whitney, Wash-ington Mountain. The officers of the Berkshire Agricultural Society have invited the President and Mr. Whitney to visit the fair this week. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 14. Secretary Olney had a two hours' conference with the President this afternoon, after which Mr. Cleveland walked with him to the station, where Mr. Olney took the late train for Hoston.

LORD RUSSELL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Lord Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, is visiting Vice-President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Corker Hill, his home, just outside of this city. Lord Russell, who has been spending some time in Canada, came from New-York yester-day, accompanted by Lady Russell, Miss Russell and Mr. Fox. On their arrival in Philadelphia the party proceeded to Mr. Thomson's home, where they will remain for a few days, Mr. Thomson's acquaintance with Lord Russell began during previous visits of the Chief Justice to America.

Arrangements are being made by the Law Association and the Lawyers' Club of this city for a reception and banquet to Lord Russeil, whenever he shall for a fine. shall fix a time

THE MUSIC HALLS.

Eugene Stratton began the second week of his American engagement at Koster & Rial's last night His negro songs seem to meet with rather more ap preciation than at first, Miss Cissy Fitzgerad varied her dances last night, returning to the sort in which she was first seen here. The Jordans give an uncommonly interesting trapeze act. The ret-of the bill consists of Kaoly, contortionist and equilibrist; Griffin and Dubois, aerobats; Lavater-dog orchestra; Lieutenant Nobel, ventriloquist; the Macarte sisters, aerobats and wire walkers, the Photies, pantomimists, and Jean Clermont's trained animals.

The vitascope was turned on at both of Mr. Protor's theatres yesterday. At the Pleasure Palas the comic Russian ballet, "A Rustic Wedding," was given, and a long programme was made up of Billy Emerson, with songs and imitations; Ara, Zebra and Vora, acrobats: Jones and Robinson, gymnastic butlesquers; Charles F. Jerome, assisted by Clara Belli Nelson and Milledge, Ford and Lewis, Arnim and Wagner, St. Aiva and Fanchette, the Misses Schal-fer and Monti, duettists; Cretoe, equilibrist; Mars Leslie and Heien Jewell.

The entertainment at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty third-st., was provided by the Brothers Horn, Grais, the two Bostons, Gertrude Mansfield, Worth the Barnett sisters, acrobatic dancers; Max Petile gill and his trick dog: Morrissey and Proces, dancers: Harry Lyons, Annie Ott, vocalist; Stotu and Donovan, jugglers: Lea Remonde, in imitations: Phil Morton, Datsy Wade, vocalist, and Alies Sablon's miniature theatre.

Albert Chevalier begins his second week at the Garrick Theatre, singing numerous selections from his list of coster and other songs every night. He is assisted by Harry Brett, Cyrus Dare, Alfred West, Miss Elsa Joel, Charles Bertram, the Abbott sisters and Harry Atkinson.

The concert at the Eden Musec last night cossisted largely of selections from "Faust, were fully appreciated. The waxworks are still a